

Athens Post.

Athens, Friday, Dec. 18, 1868.

The Legislature.

A joint resolution to adjourn from the 21st of December to the 14th of January proximo, has passed both houses of the General Assembly.

Congress.

The legislative department of the Federal Government made a very little exhibition of itself in attempting to treat the annual message of the President with contempt. The message is a plain, straight-forward paper—dealing largely in facts and figures. If it contained truths unpalatable to the dominant party in Congress it was no fault of the President surely; and the natural inference is, that it was not the manner of the message, but the startling, stubborn facts pervading it which nettled and wounded the sensitive gentlemen. By its unprecedented and shameful course Congress has secured for the message a more general reading and attentive consideration among the people than it would have received had it been treated with the formal respect customary on such occasions. In offering an insult to the executive head of the government, the members have only made more manifest their unfitness for the positions they occupy. Great minds can always afford to be courteous and respectful; but it is impossible for your little politician ever to rise above the low and dirty level of party prejudice. We don't suppose the President feels very much aggrieved at this last exhibition of petty spite. A great many small men have found their way into both our National and State Legislatures, and they can't help showing the sort of material they are made of whenever an opportunity offers.

"Pigmy will be pigmy, though perched on Alps." And pyramids are pyramids in vales."

Comptroller Blackburn.

We publish on another column a report extraordinary from this officer, addressed to the General Assembly, and setting forth that an increase in the State's liability at this time, as proposed in the omnibus bill, will seriously complicate the financial condition, and perhaps irretrievably damage the public credit with New York capitalists, who will be called upon to furnish money to pay the January interest. The reading of the communication in the House called forth a very liberal display of indignation on the part of the friends of the omnibus bill, some of whom affect to regard Mr. Blackburn as little better than an unregenerate rebel, and propose to kick him ineffectually out of the party. Without wishing to be understood as opposed to the omnibus bill, which we repeat emphatically an East Tennessee measure, we must say that Mr. Blackburn's party friends are treating him badly. They placed him in the position he occupies. He is Comptroller by virtue of their act; and when in possession of information which the State interests require should be made public, it is both his privilege and his duty to thrust it under the nose of the Legislature, without stopping to inquire whether the developments are likely to be offensive to their nice sensibilities, or otherwise. They are wrong, too, in another respect. What is to become of the unity and integrity of the radical organization, if those belonging to it who happen to manifest a little prudence, or honesty, are to be abruptly thrown overboard and chunked out of sight?

What effect Mr. Blackburn's communication had upon the action of the House we are not advised at this journalistic hour, but shall probably learn before going to press.

The Next Governor.

A writer in the Knoxville Whig who signs himself "Mountaineer," urges Speaker Senter for the gubernatorial candidacy at the next election; and having comfortably located him in that position, proceeds to nominate James N. Ray, of Clinton, as Mr. Senter's successor in the State Senate. A clever little arrangement, and one that will no doubt prove satisfactory to all the parties. In the event, however, that Mr. Senter should not receive the radical nomination, which our friend, Judge Patterson, thinks not altogether impossible, Mr. Ray, or any other loyal man, would still have the privilege of running for the Senate in the Anderson District.

Aid to Turnpikes.

The bill granting State aid to certain turnpikes has passed its third reading in the House of Representatives, and been transmitted to the Senate, where it will probably pass.

Morton's Bill.

Senator Morton's financial bill provides that after July, 1871, the Treasury shall redeem the legal tenders and the fractional currency; and after July 1, 1872, the National Banks shall redeem their issues in gold.

Florida.

A dispatch from Tallahassee of the 14th, says: The Supreme Court rendered a judgment of ouster against Lieut. Governor Gleason, forbidding him the franchise of offices as Lieutenant Governor. The probability is that the case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

The Omnibus Bill.

The omnibus bill, appropriating \$20 million, and a half to railroads, was passed by a second reading in the House of Representatives by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Agass, Allen, Anderson, Blair, Brown, Buchanan, Chandler, Clegg, Cowley, Deady, Dowdy, Fairbank, Grayson, Hale, Hamilton of Lincoln, Marshall and Giles, Hamner, Hackney, Jones of Cooke, James of Sevier, Kerchival, Lillard, Medlin, Murray, Mynatt, Mason, Puckett, Ryder, Slinger, Shepherd, Sparkman, Stone, Taylor of Carter and Johnson, Thayer, Turner, White of Bradley, Welsh, Walker, Waters, Speaker, Richards—40.
Nays—Messrs. Bloom, Rosson, Brower, Carter, Cason, Dams, Dyer, Faulkner, Griffith, Gilmer, Hodges, Hewitt, Jordan, Johnson, McFall, McNair, Moore, Poston, Porter, Preswood, Pitts, Reeves, Robison, Rouch, Roddy, Smith, Taylor of Perry and Deatur, Thompson, Woodcock, Woodward, Williams—31.

The bill was then made the special order for the 15th.

Our Nashville exchanges received Thursday morning, bring intelligence of the defeat of the Omnibus Bill on its final reading in the House of Representatives at the afternoon session of Tuesday, by a vote of 40 to 34. A motion to reconsider was tabled—ayes 39, noes 34. Representative Bloom, of McMinn, and Joint Representative Griffith, of Meigs, both voted against the bill.

A Patriotic Resolve.

Mr. Taylor, of Carter, who, like most legislators of the present day, seems to be quite liberal in voting away other people's property, offered the following in the House of Representatives a few days ago:

Be it further resolved, That the State of Tennessee will meet her liabilities, it matters not what may be the amount, so long as there is a dollar in the Treasury, or property in the State subject to taxation.

In view of the fact that only a small proportion of the party of which the gentleman from the hills of Carter is a member pay taxes, and the additional fact that the present General Assembly has a special commission to legislate for posterity, the above evinces a degree of self-sacrificing generosity and a patriotic disregard of future contingencies which should heartily commend its author, not only to his immediate constituents, but to the gratitude of the people of the State at large. It's just the thing; the very identical plan upon which the radical party has been running both Federal and State government ever since it attained power. Never count expenses as long as there is a dime in the Treasury, or a dollar's worth of property subject to taxation. Them's 'uns.

The Canard Market.

The New York Times is cautioning the public to look out for canards manufactured in Wall street, in order to influence values, and to put money in the pockets of manufacturers. The editor writes:

"No canard of the financial order can be too wild, too big, too corrupt, or too idiotic for the market. If Butler proposes to play hokey with the debt tomorrow afternoon,—that will be a fine one. If McCulloch proposes to increase the currency by five hundred millions before he goes to bed,—that will be fat and rich. If Sumner proposes to resume specie payments yesterday,—that will be beautiful. If 'semi-official' information shows there will be an increase in the debt next time, or 'private' advices show the revenues are running behind,—there will be money in both. If the member from Bunkum shows the country is going to ruin,—it will mean one or two percent. If Seward says we are on the eve of war with England to settle the Alabama question,—or if Chase says the Supreme Court will pronounce the Legal-tender act unconstitutional,—or if any other man says we are negotiating for Cuba at a cost of a hundred millions in gold, payable next Sunday,—such canards will fly like lightning, dripping gold from their wings as they fly. We do not exaggerate. Canards cannot be exaggerated, nor is it possible to exaggerate the gullibility of canard eaters."

The Railroad Receivers.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature, and passed a first reading in the Senate, "providing for the repeal of all laws now in force in this State authorizing and empowering the Governor to appoint receivers for railroads, and making it incumbent upon all such receivers to turn over to the president and directors of the respective railroad companies whose roads are now controlled by receivers, all the property, books, papers, franchises, etc., at present in their hands."

We trust the bill will become a law, as wherever a railroad has passed into the hands of a receiver its affairs have become more complicated and embarrassed. And the tendency from bad to worse will continue as long as appointments are made from partial and party considerations, and without reference to capacity and fitness.

The Murderer Safely Caged.

Cal Logston, the Ferris county murderer, has been placed in the jail at Nashville for safe keeping. He is alleged to have murdered an old lady, daughter, son and mortally wounded another, in Ferris county, by chopping their skulls open with an axe. Logston had been threatened with Lynch-law.

His two sons, named Brown, charged with being accessory to the horrible deed, have been arrested and placed in the Ferris county jail.

Does advertising pay? You bet!

Repudiation.

Repudiation is looming up in the North as well as in the West. We copied yesterday a significant article from the Cincinnati Enquirer, says the Mobile Register, on the unequal burdens of the West. To-day we have a voice from the East. The leading Democratic organ in the city of New York, and which largely represents the political sentiments of the several States, holds the following language, in its issue of the 23d ult. In advocating to the wisest and economical administration of the finances and taxes in Great Britain, the World emphatically declares:

Unless we, too, can manage our debt with some approximation to wisdom, it would be better to repudiate the whole of it at once (disgraceful as that would be) rather than have our public service and business circles foster with chronic moral rotteness. By repudiating the debt and abolishing high taxes, we should be delivered from the gangs of thieves that fatten upon the public revenue.

The World concludes its elaborate article with the following pointed and most sensible paragraph:

We have had quite enough of foolish panegyrics on a war which has sapped the foundations of public morality, and introduced a state of things which is as disgusting and disgraceful as it will soon be intolerable. These shallow glorifications of one of the worst scourges of humanity having served the purpose of lifting a soldier to the Presidency, and debasing the suffrage by a great influx of barbarism, it is high time that they were stopped, and the public attention directed to the means of stemming the flood of corruption which is the direct consequence of a hideous and unnecessary war—unnecessary, because it could have been avoided if, in the winter after Mr. Lincoln's first election, the Republicans would have consented to restore the Missouri Compromise line and extend it to the Pacific.

The Military Arm.

The following extract from the President's message will give the tax-payer an idea of what the military arm of the public service is costing the country under radical rule in times of profound peace:

The report of the Secretary of War contains information of interest and importance respecting the several bureaus of the War Department, and the operation of the army.

The strength of our military force on the 30th of September last, was 48,000 men and it is now computed that this number will be decreased to 43,000. It is the opinion of the Secretary of War that within the next year a considerable diminution of the infantry force may be made without detriment to the interests of the country, and, in view of the great expense attending the military peace establishment, and the absolute necessity of retrenchment wherever it can be applied, it is hoped that Congress will sanction reduction, which his report recommends. While in 1860, 16,300 men cost the nation \$16,472,000, the sum of \$65,682,000 is estimated as necessary for the support of the army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. The estimates of the War Department for the last two fiscal years were: For 1867, \$33,814,561, and for 1868, \$25,205,669. The actual expenditures during the same periods were, respectively, \$35,224,415 and \$15,246,648. The estimated budget for December 1869, was \$77,124,708, and expenditures for the first quarter, ending the 10th of September last, were \$27,219,177, and the Secretary of the Treasury gives \$66,000,000 as the amount which will probably be required during the remaining three quarters of the year, if there should be no reduction of the army, making its aggregate cost for the year considerable in excess of \$93,000,000. The difference between the estimates and expenditures for the three fiscal years which have been named is thus shown to be \$175,545,343 for this single branch of the public service.

The Rolls.

The Washington National Republican, the day Congress met, said:

The roll of the House of Representatives, when it shall meet today, will bear the names of two hundred and twenty-three Representatives, including the delegations from Georgia and Alabama. Four members of the present House have died, viz: Messrs. Finney and Stevens of Pennsylvania, Mann of Louisiana, and Hinds of Arkansas. The Senate roll will contain the name of sixty-six members, including Messrs. Hill and Miller of Georgia, and Messrs. Spencer and Warner of Alabama, being an increase of thirteen since the vote on impeachment.

Universal Suffrage.

The Knoxville Whig of Wednesday says:

There is a strong probability that the present Congress will provide for submission to the Legislatures of the several States, a Constitutional amendment providing for universal suffrage.

It is thought the Tennessee Legislature will oppose the proposition; but enough States will vote for it to ensure its ratification.

The Immaculate Underwood. Judge Underwood, at Richmond, has decided that if a judge or even clerk of a court was disqualified by Article 14, all proceedings of such court are void. This is expected to lead to a general jail delivery in Virginia. One culprit, convicted of murder, has been discharged, because one of the magistrates who had to do with his case, had been a constable under the Confederacy. What a glorious thing Congressional reconstruction!

Land in Alabama.

The Marion Commonwealth says at the land sales before the Court-house door on Monday last, lands situated within two miles of Marion were sold for \$1.75 per acre, and some of the best prairie land in that county was knocked off at \$6.75.

Another Report from the Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1868.

Members of the House of Representatives: I brought with me into this office a firm determination to do the duty devolved upon me to the best of my ability. This determination I do not propose to relinquish, nor will I fail in the faithful carrying out of the same, as taken in connection with my duty, under the law to provide for the payment of the January interest imperatively demand, in justice to myself as well as to the interest of the State, that I should call the attention of the Legislature to the following statement of facts.

It will be remembered that the act of September 5, abolishing the "Board of Finance, etc," specially makes it the duty of the Comptroller "to provide for the payment of the interest accruing on the State debt." The Legislature will also remember that I favored the enactment of that law, and said that if the Comptroller's office was cut out of the engagements of a Board of Finance, the interest could be surely and easily paid.

In coming to this conclusion, I reasoned from what I supposed to be fixed facts: First, the resources of the State, which I understood, and secondly, the universal pledge, from the highest to the lowest, (as I understood it), that the State debt would not be increased, but that, on the contrary, a number of our roads would be sold for the bonds of the State, and the liabilities of the State lessened. Clothed with the authority conferred by the act above alluded to, and with assurances that no more bonds would be issued to railroads, etc, I went to New York, and, as Comptroller of the State, gave unqualified assurances from his Excellency, the Governor, and the State Legislature, that the public debt would not be increased, but lessened. This statement was believed to be true, and on the strength of it, I borrowed \$400,000 at 6 per cent per annum, when money there was worth 7 per cent in gold.

Besides this, many parties in New York, through the influence of the friends of our State there, were influenced to invest heavily in our bonds, not for purposes of speculation, but permanently.

The condition of our credit in New York now must be inferred from the following, which I give as it is: Since the introduction of the bill proposing to increase the State debt nearly three million dollars, I have received dispatches and letters from parties who had advised investment in our bonds, severely censuring parties here for deceiving them, and from others who, being advised by the friends of our State to invest, did so, asking "what to do with their bonds; and in answer to propitious to arrange for the payment of the January interest, I am informed that the negotiation of a loan is conditional and awaits the result of the proposition to increase the debt of our State, while some of the best friends the State has in New York, and those who have done us great service since July 1868, would not positively that New York will carry our State no longer, if we increase our liabilities now by issuing more bonds to railroads.

This is the state of the case this morning, and in view of the near approach of the January interest, and being unwilling for the blame to be laid at my door, if our State credit goes by the board, and our interest take a downward tendency instead of rising, I hasten to lay it before your honorable body.

And I close by remarking, that a desire to defeat the passage of the Omnibus bill does not call for this communication, but a higher duty, than that of placing before the Legislature the facts, on the proper management of which depends, in my opinion, the salvation or the destruction of the credit of the State.

Your obedient servant,

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

The Spanish Revolution.

Things are getting lively in Spain. Late advices say eight thousand troops and nine vessels of war are ready to attack Cadiz. All is quiet now. The insurgents flag is a tri-color. Over thirty thousand had left the city. There is much distress among the poor, who are reduced to the level of the villages. All foreign consuls, with their families, except the Swedish and American, had left the city. There were five hundred and fifty barricades in Cadiz. Roads, with troops, entered at two o'clock. No arrests are made or contemplated. The government promises to act magnanimously.

Five hundred persons were killed and wounded on both sides during the fighting last week.

The Legal-Tender Act.

It is said in Washington that Justices Chase, Swayne, Miller, Davis, and Field, of the U. S. Supreme Court, will vote to sustain the constitutionality of the act, and it is also said, with even better authority, that the Court will decide the law to be unconstitutional, and Judge Chase will be almost alone in his dissent. The effect of such a decision would be that gold would be the medium of contracts and business, and greenbacks would be quoted at their value, just as in California and London.

Redivivus.

Private letters from Virginia and the Carolinas received at Washington, report the people rapidly recovering from the fearful effect of the late civil war, and that within another year their industrial pursuits will again be established on a firm basis. They express the opinion that the several railings of Chief Justice Chase, during the last session of the Circuit Court in Richmond, have tended greatly to establish confidence.

Selma, Alabama.

If the following, which we find in our exchanges is not true, our Selma correspondent will please correct it in his next:

We saw that Selma is fast becoming a real city. They had a sensation there the other day. A well-dressed white woman promenading the streets in arm with a radically colored descendant of the F. F. V. (dark families of Africa). The negro looked ashamed, but faced the music.

Kilpatrick.

The Boston Courier pays its respects to the notorious Kilpatrick in the following manner:

On Monday evening last Kilpatrick delivered a lecture in Music Hall on "Sherman's March to the Sea," which was full of such bombast as the following: "Here on the shores of free America," quoth Kilpatrick, had "been found two men, Grant and Sherman, both of whom were superior to Napoleon and the equal of Alexander. How long would Napoleon and Frenchmen have stood against Robert R. Lee in the battles of the Wilderness? The South did not realize what war was but when they saw their fences and houses disappearing and their flocks and chickens eaten up before their eyes, they realized something of its results." Undoubtedly they did. The fact was, the country through which General Sherman marched to the sea had been cleared, out of all its fighting material and was a mere empty shell. General Sherman's march to the sea from Atlanta was a sort of holiday excursion, with a vanguard of burners burning dwelling houses and barns, robbing hen-roosts and equally valiant exploits. The march through South Carolina, Kilpatrick admits to have been a regular Goth and Vandal movement, rather than an invasion conducted on the humane principles of modern warfare, such as were observed by the Prussians in their late march through Austria to Vienna. Kilpatrick glomted over the burning and looting of defenceless villages and plantations with the gusto of a Cossack or wild Tatar, and spoke of the South Carolinians cowardly, notwithstanding he had paid such a high indirect compliment to Gen. Lee and his army, by intimating that the first Emperor Napoleon and his troops could not have fought the battles of the Wilderness against Lee. Kilpatrick is a brigand, and his idea of great military exploits is that they consist in burning the dwellings of non-combatants and robbing their hen-roosts.

Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 14.—The troubles in Arkansas continue. The Liberty arrived here this morning with a number of families who had fled from Augusta. They confirm the former statements in regard to the depredations of the militia. The steamer Des Arc put her passengers off four miles below Augusta, the officers fearing to trust the steamer within reach of the militia, and returned here. The agents of the White River line have been instructed to hold all freight for Augusta and points above to prevent seizure by the militia.

The Avalanche's Little Rock special of to-night says that the outrages committed by the militia are so flagrant as to provoke the condemnation of all parties favoring peace and order.

The Republican, the Radical organ, says, in its issue of this morning, that this thing of martial law is not only unconstitutional but oppressive, inasmuch as the circumstances of our condition are not of such an alarming character as to justify a resort to such arbitrary, unconstitutional and extraordinary measures as setting aside the whole body of the civil law, and we hope the Legislature will pass a law prohibiting the further exercise of this power.

Heavy Robbery.

The Augusta Chronicle of the 10th says:

One of the largest robberies recorded in the annals of the State, occurred on the 9th instant near Union Point, on the Georgia Railroad.

About dusk on the evening of that day a stranger, name unknown, stopped at the residence of Mr. Jesse Dalton, a few miles from Union Point, represented himself as being a traveler, and asked to be allowed to stay there all night. His request was granted, and he and his host conversed together until bed time, when they both retired. On awaking the next morning, Mr. Dalton found that his guest had disappeared in the night, taking off with him in his flight a box containing \$10,000 in gold, which Mr. D. had concealed in the house. It is believed that some person employed on the premises was an accomplice of the robber, and pointed out the treasure to him. No clue has yet been obtained to the guilty party, but vigorous efforts are being made for his capture.

Poor Brown.

An unlucky fellow, who may as well be called John Brown, became the subject of a Church censure and discipline, and a vote of expulsion was about to be passed, when a messenger came in and announced that an outside meeting had been held, and that the outsiders had resolved not to receive Mr. Brown back among them, unless returned in as good condition, as when the Church took him.

Save us From our Friends.

If report is true, the Indians recently attacked on Sheridan's order, and killed by Custer's cavalry, were friendly to the whites. Superintendent Murphy says that Black Kettle has always been a firm friend of the Government, even interceding for the protection of whites to the deep displeasure of a large portion of his band. When attacked, his people were within fifty miles of Fort Kearney to obtain their annuities.

Virginia.

A dispatch from Richmond of the 14th, says: The State Journal announces that the stay law will not be extended. It says a general order suspending sales of personal property till the first of May will soon be issued, but real estate may be proceeded against after the 1st, the same as if no stay law had been passed.

The police in Australia are busily engaged in arresting gamblers who indulge in a game entitled "Yankee grab." The same game is played openly at Washington and Nashville, and no arrests are made.

The Nashville mails all failed Wednesday morning. We will attend to the request of our friends of the Banner next week.

Judge Lynch's Doings in Indiana.

NEW ALBANY, IND., December 12.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning from sixty to seventy Seymour Regulators, masked and heavily armed, arrived here via Jefferson Railroad. Immediately upon their arrival, they proceeded by a direct route to the county jail, placing guards at every street and alley to guard against surprise. Arriving at the jail, one of the guards stationed outside there attempted to raise an alarm, but was quickly taken charge of and placed under guard. They then entered the office of the jail, and after twelve or fifteen of them had entered, Sheriff Fallinow, awakened by the disturbance, came to the door, and when they demanded the keys he attempted to get away by dodging down a cellar-way and coming out on the outside of the building, but there he was commanded to surrender, and by some means was shot through the arm. They had now complete possession of the jail, and found the keys in the Sheriff's hand room, where they immediately proceeded to the cells and forced one of the guards to unlock the cells. They then took Frank Reno, Simon Reno, Bill Reno and Charles Anderson, the Express robbers, out, and hung them to the iron railing or posts supporting the walk around the outside of the cells.

The victims were placed in chairs, the ropes adjusted, and the chair-kicked from under them. Frank and Simon hanging to one post, Simont in front and Frank behind him, the other brothers hanging at a corner post, and Anderson backwards in the rear of the jail. After being satisfied that their victims were dead, the bold marauders quietly locking up the jail and all its occupants, took the key with them, and taking one of the County Commissioners to the depot, when, after all being ready, they started away, giving the Commissioner the key. As soon as possible the alarm was sounded, but it was too late. None could be found, and all that remained to show their presence was the dead bodies of the express robbers. The most intense excitement prevails here and is getting higher every moment. The news is spreading like wild fire. Mrs. Frank Reno and Mrs. Anderson are in the city. Frank Reno fought the Regulators, knocking three of them down, but was overpowered and knocked senseless, his head being badly bruised and blood running down his face. The victims presented a most ghastly and horrible spectacle.

Startling Prediction.

Prof. Leonidas, an astrologer of Indianapolis, publishes the following prediction:

"I observe by the planets that a dreadful plague will commence in Russia, originating from silks brought over from Cairo, Egypt and Turkey. It will extend across the Baltic Sea, and will desolate Germany, cause immense mortality in England, and then spread to the United States. This dreadful epidemic will spot the people like a leopard and then turn the flesh to a purple black. The pestilence will carry off such an amount of mortals that there will not be enough left to bury the dead. The streets of our cities, towns and villages will be swarmed with the dead and dying. The groans and wails of horror will fill every breast with consternation. On all sides confusion will abound. The death knell will cease to toll as the mangled pages in fury. The stench of the dead will become so common that the survivors will not heed it."

About Chicago.

The St. Louis Republic gives its readers the following in regard to Chicago—sometimes called Divorceville:

There are probably more unmarried persons of both sexes in Chicago who ought to be married than ever dwelt elsewhere, except in Paris and Gonorrah, since the foundation of the world. They have, as Lady Mary suggested, taken the "not" out of the Decalogue and put it into the Creed, with astonishing success at Chicago. Divorce is a permanent attraction in Chicago, and husbands get rid of their wives, and wives slip from their husbands with a graceful facility and dispatch, utterly astounding to the uninitiated. If there is any method of reducing the violation of the Seventh Commandment to a science, be sure it has been discovered and is being practiced in Chicago.

The Suburban Cities.

The suburban cities are agitated over the coming election for local officers. The welfare of the nation depends on these important events. It makes a vast difference to the country at large whether Spotts or Potts is elected to the Common Council. Spotts saves; Potts ruins. Spotts is a patriot; Potts is a pat.

Outrageous.

A letter from the national capital asserts that the Secretary of the Treasury will shortly discharge all negroes in the department who were not in the army. Their places are to be filled with disabled soldiers. A number of these negroes have been in the department for many years, and are quite independent.

The Indian War.

Latest advices state that Sheridan is encamped below Fort Dodge. The hostile Indians have taken refuge in the Camanche country. It is thought impossible to end the war this winter, on account of the character and extent of the country where the savages have taken refuge.

The Cuban Insurrection.

A special from Havana, via Key West, states that the recent encounters were indecisive. The troops suffered fearfully. Batista demands reinforcements. The insurrectionary lines are within one hundred and fifty miles of Havana. English subjects have been notified to make immediate registration at the Consulate.

John C. Dewey, Representative in Congress from North Carolina, has been indicted by the Grand Jury at Raleigh for violation of non-interference laws, and abuse of the franking privilege.